

# The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

The least man in a business is as  
necessary as the man above him—15c  
under millstone must grind as well as  
the upper.

The Same Old Party.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot reproduces  
in part an article recently appearing in  
these columns, in which it was em-  
phasized that the contest between Judge  
Lewis and Mr. Swanson was not a con-  
test between individuals, but a contest  
between the representatives of two po-  
litical parties, a contest between Republi-  
canism and Democracy. After giving our  
presentation of the case, the Virginian-  
Pilot says:

"Is not that putting the case clearly  
and fairly? Both are true representatives  
of the parties with which they are af-  
filiated. The one is a consistent ex-  
ponent of Democracy and the principles  
of Democracy has always stood for  
in Virginia; the other is an equally con-  
sistent exponent of Republicanism and  
the principles for which Republicanism  
has stood in this State.

"There is no room for personalities; the  
issue is clearly defined. As between De-  
mocracy and Republicanism as a Demo-  
crat have any hesitancy as to where  
he stands? We think not."

It is in vain for Judge Lewis to tell  
the people that the Republican party in  
Virginia has now become a white  
man's party and is therefore entitled to  
the support of all Virginians. Thanks  
to the Constitutional Convention the large  
vote which the Republican party for-  
merly drew from the negro race has  
been for the most part eliminated, and  
the party now becomes thereby largely  
a party of white men. But this was  
through no choice of the party itself.

Judge Lewis and other Republican lead-  
ers, while boasting on the one hand that  
their party is now a white man's party,  
on the other hand complain bitterly be-  
cause the Constitutional Convention de-  
prived them of their "faithful allies," as  
the late General Mahone used to call  
his negro cohorts. If the Republicans  
could have their way they would put  
the ballot again into the hands of every  
disfranchised negro in the State and  
use the negro vote to put the white  
Republican candidates into office. We  
are always more or less suspicious of  
an enforced reformation, whether it be  
in an individual or in a political party.

The Democratic party has its faults. It  
has been in power in Virginia for many  
years and it is easy for the Republicans  
to go over the record and pick flaws in  
it here and there. Its administration of  
public affairs has not been perfect, for  
humanity is as prone to err "as the  
sparks to fly upward." There have been  
some dishonest men in office under  
the Democratic regime. It would have  
been most remarkable, indeed, if the  
case had been otherwise, but there is  
very little, comparatively speaking, in the  
record of the Democratic party to be  
ashamed of and there is a vast deal  
to be proud of. The balance in favor  
of the party from every point of view is  
overwhelming.

As for the Republican party, its very  
name is hateful to the people of Vir-  
ginia as a whole. That party has since  
its very foundation been the enemy  
of Virginia and of the entire South, and  
no matter how respectable its candidates  
for office may be they are the representa-  
tives of the hateful and hated Republi-  
can party, and the great body of  
Virginia voters will treat them as such  
on election day. If Judge Lewis had  
been a life-long Democrat and were to-  
day the nominee of the Democratic party  
for Governor of Virginia, we should be  
pleased to give him our support, but as  
he has been a life-long Republican and  
as he is the nominee of the Republican  
party for Governor of Virginia, we shall  
do everything in our power to defeat  
him.

Upon what possible ground can any  
true Democrat vote for Judge Lewis, a  
died-in-the-wool Republican? Upon what  
possible grounds can any true Democrat  
decline to vote for Swanson, our gallant  
and magnetic standard-bearer, and a  
died-in-the-wool Democrat? If ever a  
Democrat fairly won a Democratic honor,  
Swanson fairly won the nomination for  
Governor. In victory and defeat, on the  
bustings, in Congress, everywhere, he has  
bravely and enthusiastically fought the  
battles of Democracy, and he is entitled  
on election day to the vote of every De-

ocratic voter. Away with the disloyal  
talk of giving Judge Lewis a "compli-  
mentary vote." Every such ballot will  
be a "complimentary vote" for the Re-  
publican party and for Republican rule.

Mayo's Bridge Not Unsafe.

In saying yesterday that Mayo's Bridge  
was in bad repair, we did not mean to  
make the impression that it was dan-  
gerous for pedestrians or for vehicles to  
cross it. We had no such idea in mind,  
for if the bridge were unsafe, of course  
the city authorities would order it to be  
closed. In January last Mr. Samuel H.  
Yonge, engineer in the government ser-  
vice, examined the bridge thoroughly and  
reported that it had sufficient strength to  
carry a car weighing with its load,  
12,000 pounds. In saying that the bridge  
was in bad repair, we meant simply  
to make prominent the fact that it was  
an old and out-of-date structure, and that  
in order to keep up the earnings of  
past years the owners would have to re-  
place the old structure with a new one at  
a cost of at least a hundred thousand  
dollars. We are informed by a represen-  
tative of the company that this would  
have been done long ago, but for the  
agitation of the question of municipal  
purchase. We are further informed that  
the company will rebuild at an early date,  
if the bridge is not purchased by the pub-  
lic. This emphasizes our point that in  
estimating the present value of the prop-  
erty on the basis of earnings, the in-  
creased investment involved in the cost  
of a new bridge must be reckoned with.  
It is not what the bridge has been  
earning on a valuation of \$127,000, it is  
what a new bridge would earn on a  
valuation of \$227,000—more probably of  
\$250,000.

It is needless to argue the proposition  
that there should be a modern free bridge  
between Richmond and Manchester in the  
vicinity of Mayo's Bridge, and we are  
in favor of purchasing the present struc-  
ture if it can be had at a fair price. It  
occupies the best site, and apart from  
that there is a moral question involved.  
It would be an abuse of power, and  
most unfair, for the two cities to build  
a parallel bridge, and so destroy the  
value of Mayo's Bridge, unless the owners  
should demand an exorbitant price. Some  
think that \$127,000 is an exorbitant  
price, but, if so, the cities have a remedy  
in law. It is perfectly easy to institute  
condemnation proceedings in court and  
have the property appraised by a com-  
mission of honest and discreet men.  
That is the course to pursue. It is the  
fair and honest way of ascertaining the  
cost. It is inconceivable that the com-  
missioners would set the price higher than  
that at which the owners have offered it,  
even if the option has expired. But sup-  
pose they should do so, the cities should  
be willing to pay what the bridge is  
fairly worth, whether it be more or  
less than \$127,000. It would be mon-  
strous for Richmond and Manchester to  
drive a hard bargain with the owners and  
get the bridge for less than its value, by  
the threat of virtual confiscation. The  
Times-Dispatch would never lend its aid  
to such tyrannical policy. The simple  
solution of the whole question is to  
institute condemnation proceedings and  
thus have the property valued by the  
sworn appraisers of the court.

Danville Abandons Prohibition.

The reports from Danville from time  
to time of the operation of prohibition in  
that city have been so conflicting that  
we have never been able to form any  
definite conclusion as to the facts. The  
press proclaimed that it was a glorious  
success, and the anti's were equally em-  
phatic in proclaiming that it was a  
dismal failure. At any rate, after trying  
the experiment for two years, a majority  
of the voters declared their preference  
for the legalized sale of spirituous and  
malt liquors. The vote was very close,  
but we do not believe that a law of  
this character, or of any character, can  
be successfully enforced where a ma-  
jority, however small, or even a large  
and influential minority are opposed to it.

That, to our mind, is the crux of the  
whole matter. The liquor traffic is a  
matter for local regulation, and each  
and every community should be a law  
unto itself under the general regulations  
of the State. If the people of any com-  
munity are opposed to saloons, they  
should have, and in Virginia they have,  
the right to prohibit them. But unless  
the opposition is overwhelming in point  
of numbers and unless it is sincere,  
liquor will be sold in spite of prohibi-  
tion.

In all such election contests great moral  
and religious pressure is brought to  
bear upon voters, and many men who  
do not at least believe in prohibition  
are induced to vote for closing the  
saloons, because they lack courage to take  
sides against the "moral element," or be-  
cause they are unwilling to be classed  
with the "bar-room advocates." The moral  
element always draws the lines  
sharply, and says to the voter: "You  
must take your stand on one side or the  
other. You must be a temperance man  
or a whiskey man, and your ballot de-  
clines your position." That is an awk-  
ward predicament for a sensitive man to  
occupy, and many such men have been  
thus forced against their will to vote  
the prohibition ticket in a local con-  
test. Hence it is that even a local op-  
tion election under such conditions is no  
fair test of public sentiment.

Speaking again of the Danville case, we  
cannot believe that a majority of the  
voters of that city are "whiskeyites,"  
and advocates per se of the liquor  
traffic. We doubt not that many men  
who are at heart honestly in favor of  
reducing to the minimum the evils of  
the liquor traffic, voted against prohibi-  
tion conscientiously, for the reason that  
they thoroughly satisfied themselves,  
after watching the experiment for two  
years, that prohibition did not prohibit,  
and have concluded that as liquor must  
be bought and sold, it was better to  
carry on the traffic under the regula-

tions and restrictions of law, than with-  
out law. In other language, that  
licensed saloons were preferable to "blind  
tigers."

When Danville first closed saloons  
we expressed the hope that the experi-  
ment would be a complete success. We  
are genuinely sorry that a majority of  
the voters have returned an adverse  
verdict.

Another Annoying Error.

In yesterday's paper we were made by  
a typographical error in saying:

"We are not surprised that the Rich-  
mond members of the Joint Committee  
of the Councils of Richmond and Man-  
chester approved the resolution which  
was presented and adopted at Wednesday  
night's meeting, providing for the pur-  
chase of the Mayo's Bridge."

The sentence was written: "We are not  
surprised that the Richmond members  
opposed the resolution."

The latest from West Virginia is to the  
effect that former Senator and late Demo-  
cratic candidate for Vice-President of  
the United States Henry G. Davis, "talks  
as buoyantly and briskly as a boy."

There is no telling what your Uncle  
Henry Gassaway will talk like when he  
grows up to manhood in conversation.

Mongeeer Richard, whom President  
Roosevelt enlisted for faking an in-  
terview with him, is possibly playing for  
a release from Le Petit Parisien in order  
to get upon one of our "yaller journals."

That venerable young man from In-  
diana, Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, ad-  
vises young men to be "pre-eminent in  
conspicuity." In other words, "gaze  
upon me, young man, and butt in."

He who fights and arbitrates will live  
to fight some other dates.

As a soldier General Lincolnton is very  
much mortified; as a civilian he is  
extremely gratified.

"I am not now a candidate for any  
office," says Mr. Bryan. Certainly not.  
This is an off year in politics, and so  
far as we know there is no office to be  
filled.

An advance in the price of oil followed  
right upon the heels of Mr. Rockefeller's  
first authorized interview. Maybe 'twere  
better should he keep mum in future.

The trouble in Japan was quickly set-  
tled, because the folks over there have  
a way of believing that "the king can  
do no wrong."

Prophet Dowds can give President  
Roosevelt spades and cards and beat  
him on a theoretical cure for race su-  
icide.

Colonel Bryan says he is not a candi-  
date; that talk of it does not affect  
him as it once did. Neither does it other  
folks.

The farmers have ceased to culti-  
vate Richmond and Richmond has ceased  
to cultivate them, for the time being.

The occupation of the blind tiger is not  
now a thing for the consideration of the  
police courts of Danville.

United States Senator Allee, the ex-  
Addicks man, was in Washington this  
week without his tag.

Military discipline and civil discipline  
are quite different in Japan.

The dryness of Danville is no longer  
of the dust creating kind.

NOT FOREIGNERS.

Two Esteemed Citizens of Rich-  
mond Reply to Criticism.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—In yesterday's issue of your paper  
appeared a criticism of the Index-  
Appeal, which referred to the eu-  
phony of the names which were signed to  
the printers' answer to the employers'

The editor of the Index-Appeal evidently  
is not a believer in Shakespeare, where-  
in he says that "the relation would be  
swayed by any other name." Now, my  
name might be "agin" me. In the eyes  
of the editor of the Index-Appeal, but it  
stands for all that. I took the Index-  
Appeal to the county of Hanover, Va.;  
her father, George Haskins, at one time  
being sheriff of the county, who married  
my mother. I have been a resident in this  
State for seven years. My father, who is now  
a resident of Raleigh, N. C., is a promi-  
nent newspaper man and writer, and is  
well-known all over the State, as well  
as a wide area of the United States.

If the editor will take the time to in-  
vestigate the name, he will find that it  
is no alien one, or one that has ever had  
a stain cast upon it.

EDGAR J. WICKER.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 16, 1905.

Another One.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—For the benefit of the editor of the  
Index-Appeal, I would like to say if the  
name of "Wicker" is a foreign-sounding  
name to him, he must be a new-comer  
into our boundaries. My mother's name  
was Godwin, and came from one of the  
oldest and best families of this State, and  
can be traced back years before the edi-  
tor of the Index-Appeal came into our  
midst. I was born in Raleigh, N. C., in  
1876, and lived there practically all my  
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## Rather Than Carry Them Over,

\$4.00

Patent Kid Oxfords,

Welt Soles, Cuban and Military Heels,

SPECIAL,

\$2.50

See them in the win-

dow.

Cross,

313 Broad St.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Showers Saturday,  
with rising temperature; Sunday fair;  
light to fresh south winds.

For North Carolina—Fair Saturday,  
except showers in extreme western portion.  
Sunday showers; fresh northwest winds  
shifting to southeast.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and quite  
cool. Range of the thermometer:

9 A. M. .... 62 6 P. M. .... 65  
Lowest temperature yesterday ..... 52  
3 P. M. .... 72 12 midnight ..... 62  
Average ..... 67.1-2

Thermometer This Day Last Year

Highest temperature yesterday ..... 75  
Lowest temperature yesterday ..... 52  
Mean temperature yesterday ..... 61  
Normal temperature yesterday ..... 71  
Departure from normal temperature ..... 7

9 A. M. .... 64 6 P. M. .... 69  
12 M. .... 68 9 P. M. .... 62  
3 P. M. .... 72 12 midnight ..... 65  
Average ..... 67.1-2

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place. (At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)

Ashville, N. C. .... 61 Clear  
Augusta, Ga. .... 63 Clear  
Atlanta, Ga. .... 63 Clear  
Buffalo, N. Y. .... 60 Rain  
Charleston, S. C. .... 74 Rain  
Chicago, Ill. .... 62 Clear  
Cincinnati, O. .... 62 Clear  
Cleveland, O. .... 62 Clear  
Dallas, Tex. .... 62 Clear  
Denver, Colo. .... 62 Clear  
Detroit, Mich. .... 62 Clear  
Houston, Tex. .... 62 Clear  
Kansas City, Mo. .... 62 Clear  
Louisville, Ky. .... 62 Clear  
Memphis, Tenn. .... 62 Clear  
Miami, Fla. .... 62 Clear  
Mobile, Ala. .... 62 Clear  
New Orleans, La. .... 62 Clear  
New York, N. Y. .... 62 Clear  
Norfolk, Va. .... 62 Clear  
Oklahoma City, Okla. .... 62 Clear  
Philadelphia, Pa. .... 62 Clear  
Pittsburgh, Pa. .... 62 Clear  
Portland, Me. .... 62 Clear  
Raleigh, N. C. .... 62 Clear  
Richmond, Va. .... 62 Clear  
St. Louis, Mo. .... 62 Clear  
Tampa, Fla. .... 62 Clear  
Washington, D. C. .... 62 Clear  
Wilmington, Del. .... 62 Clear

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises..... 5:35 HIG TIME..... 6:13  
Sun sets..... 6:17 Morning..... 6:13  
Moon rises..... 8:01 Evening..... 6:25

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

September 16th.

26—Herod Agrippa thrown into bonds at  
Rome by Caligula.

1186—A conjunction of all the planets at  
sunrise in Libra, on which occasion  
the astrologers had predicted great  
calamities.

1732—The tide in the River Thames, Eng-  
land, flowed eight hours instead of  
four and ebbed five instead of eight.

1804—The rice crop of South Carolina was  
completely destroyed by the great  
hurricane which swept over the South-  
ern States.

1808—Peter Isaac Thelluson, a rich Lon-  
don merchant, died, leaving 500,000  
pounds to accumulate till the male  
children of his grandsons are dead,  
which may extend to 120 years from  
his death, when it will amount to  
£140,000,000, and if there should be  
no lineal descendant, it goes to the  
benefit of the sinking fund.

1838—A conjunction of all the planets at  
sunrise in Libra, on which occasion  
the astrologers had predicted great  
calamities.